a switching device, a light-emitting device and a driving device. In a such manner that the data line transfers a data signal, the scan line transfers a scan signal, and the voltage applying line, which has first and second ends, applies potential difference. The first end is electrically connected to an external power supply. The switching device has first, second and third electrodes. The first electrode is electrically connected to the data line. The second electrode is electrically connected to the scan line. The third electrode outputs the data signal. The light-emitting device has fourth and fifth electrodes. The fourth electrode is electrically connected to a reference voltage. An amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device relates to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device. The driving device has sixth, seventh and eight electrodes. The sixth electrode is electrically connected to the fifth electrode. The seventh electrode is electrically connected to the voltage applying line. The eighth electrode is electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal. The voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\cancel{\frac{\text{¡â}V(\max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]}$$

$$\underline{\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]},$$

wherein ΔVmax is a maximum voltage drop, ‘n’ is a number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line, ‘A’ is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS is a number of gray scale.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 4, line 16 to page 5, line 14 as follows:

--The second light-emitting panel includes a data line, a scan line, a voltage applying line, a switching device, an light emitting device and a driving device. In which the data line transfers a data signal, wherein the scan line transfers a scan signal. The voltage applying line having first and second ends applies potential difference. The first end is electrically connected to an external power supply. The switching device has first, second and third electrodes. The first electrode is electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode is electrically connected to the scan line and the third electrode outputs the data signal. The light-emitting device has fourth and fifth electrodes. The fourth electrode is electrically connected to a reference voltage. An amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device relates to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device. The driving device has sixth, seventh and eighth electrodes. The sixth electrode is electrically connected to the fifth electrode, and the seventh electrode is electrically connected to the voltage applying line. The eighth electrode is electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal. The voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{\cancel{\text{¡â}V(\max)}}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{\cancel{GS}}}{n}\,[Volt]\,,$$

$$\underline{\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\left(A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}\right)-0.00001}{2300}},$$

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the light -emitting device emitting white light, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and 'n' is a number of pixels those are electrically connected to the voltage applying line.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 5, line 15 to page 6, line 19 as follows:

--The first light emitting apparatus includes a timing control part, a column driving part, a row driving part, a power supplying part and the first light emitting panel described as the above. The timing control part receives an image signal and a control signal of the image signal for first and second timing signals and a power control signal. The column driving part receives the image signal and the first timing signal for a data signal. The row driving part receives the second timing signal to get a scan signal. The power supplying part receives the power control signal to apply a voltage in accordance with the power control signal. The data line transfers a data signal. The first light-emitting panel includes a data line that transfers a data signal, a scan line that transfers a scan signal, a voltage applying line that applies PD(potential difference) having first and second ends, a switching device, an light emitting device and a driving device. The first end of the voltage applying line is electrically connected to an external power supply. The switching device has a first electrode that electrically connected to the data line, a second electrode that electrically connected to the scan line and a third electrode that outputs the data signal. The light-emitting device has fourth and fifth electrodes. The fourth electrode is electrically connected to a reference voltage. An amount of a light generated from the light-

emitting device relates to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device. The driving device has sixth, seventh and eighth electrodes. The sixth electrode is electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode is electrically connected to the voltage applying line and the eighth electrode is electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal. The voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{\cancel{\text{¡â}V(\max)}}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{\cancel{GS}}}{n}\,[Volt]$$

$$\underline{\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}\,[Volt]},$$

wherein ΔVmax is a maximum voltage drop, 'n' is a number of pixels which are electrically connected to the voltage applying line, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between a gray scales, and GS is a number of gray scale.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 6, line 20 to page 8, line 2 as follows:

--The second light -emitting apparatus includes a timing control part, a column driving part, a row driving part, a power supplying part and the second light-emitting panel described above. The timing control part receives an image signal and a control signal of the image signal for output of first and second timing signals and a power control signal. The column driving part receives the image signal and the first timing signal to produce a data signal. The row driving part receives the second timing signal to produce a scan signal. The power supplying part

receives the power control signal to apply a voltage in accordance with the power control signal. The second light-emitting panel includes a data line that transfers a data signal, a scan line that transfers a scan signal, a voltage applying line that applies potential difference having first and second ends, a switching device, an light emitting device and a driving device. The first end of the voltage applying line is electrically connected to an external power supply. The switching device has first, second and third electrodes. The first electrode is electrically connected to the data line. The second electrode is electrically connected to the scan line. The third electrode outputs the data signal. The light-emitting device has fourth and fifth electrodes. The fourth electrode is electrically connected to a reference voltage. An amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device relates to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device. The driving device has sixth, seventh and eighth electrodes. The sixth electrode is electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode is electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode is electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal. The voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\cancel{(A}\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}\cancel{)-0.00001}}{2300}$$

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{(A-\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n})-0.00001}{2300}$$

____,

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the light-emitting device emitting white light, ‘A’ is a

correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and 'n' is a number of pixels those are electrically connected to the voltage applying line.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 13, line 25 to page 14, line 5 as follows:

--For example, values of the 'Rc', 'Rp', 'Lv', 'P[n]' and VDD are supposed to be as shown in table 1.

~~Table 1~~

~~Rc~~	~~0.00214[Ω~~	~~AlNd(Gate)/MoW(Data)~~
~~Rp~~	~~55[Ω]~~	~~MoW (A thickness is 3000Å and a width is 7μm)~~
~~Lv~~	~~11.0[Ω]~~	~~A pitch of pixel (A distance between the pixels) is 200μm~~
~~P[n]~~	~~22.5[Ω]~~	
~~VDD~~	~~10[Volts]~~	

Table 1

Rc	0.00214[Ω]	$AlNd_{(Gate)}/MoW_{(Data)}$
Rp	55[Ω]	MoW (A thickness is 3000Å and a width is 7μm)
Lv	11.0[Ω]	A pitch of pixel (A distance between the pixels) is 200μm
P[n]	22.5[Ω]	
VDD	10[Volts]	

An equivalent electrical resistance of 479th pixel Rv[479] is represented in a following Expression 1.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 18, line 13 to page 18, line 18 as follows:

--When a flowing Expression 7 is satisfied, the cross talk is reduced.

~~Expression 7~~

$$\cancel{¡âVmax <} \frac{¡âVdata}{GS},$$

Expression 7

$$\Delta Vmax < \frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}$$
,

wherein ΔVmax denotes a maximum voltage drop, ΔVdata denotes a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS denotes a number of gray scale.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 19, line 25 to page 21, line 15 as follows:

--Referring to FIG. 8, the maximum voltage drop per the number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line is directly proportional to the ratio of Lv to P(white) per the number of pixels.

~~Expression 8~~

$$\cancel{\frac{\text{¡â}V(\max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]}$$
;

Expression 8

$$\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]$$
,

wherein ΔVmax denotes a maximum voltage drop, ‘n’ is a number of pixels those are

electrically connected to the voltage applying line, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 2, ΔVdata denotes a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS denotes a number of gray scale.

From FIG. 8, a relation between ΔVmax/n and Lv/P(white) is expressed as the following Expression 9.

~~Expression 9~~

$$\cancel{\frac{¡âV(\max)}{n} = 2300\frac{Lv}{P(white)} + 0.00001}$$

Expression 9

$$\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} = 2300\frac{Lv}{P(white)} + 0.00001.$$

Therefore, from Expressions 8 and 9, an allowable range of Lv/P(white) is expressed as following Expression 10.

~~Expression 10~~

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{(A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{n})-0.00001}{2300}$$

Expression 10

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{(A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n})-0.00001}{2300}$$

,

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the organic light emitting device emitting white light, ‘A’ is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and ‘n’ is a number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line.

When the Expression 10 of the video graphic array (VGA) organic light-emitting panel is calculated, Expression 10 is expressed as a following Expression 11.

~~Expression 11~~

$$\frac{\cancel{Lv}}{P(White)} < \frac{A(\frac{0.078}{\cancel{480}})-0.00001}{2300} = 66{,}300\ \text{¡¿}A$$

Expression 11

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{A\left(\frac{0.078}{480}\right)-0.0001}{2300} = 66{,}300 \times A$$.

In order to reduce the voltage drop, aluminum-neodymium (AlNd) may be used for the voltage applying line, such that a thickness of the aluminum-neodymium (AlNd) is 3,000Å. The result of experiment is shown in FIG. 9.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 24, line 20 to page 25, line 19 as follows:

--Therefore, when the power is provided to the voltage applying line through the both ends of the voltage applying line, the voltage applying line should satisfy a condition expressed in a following Expression 12.

~~Expression 12~~

$$\frac{\cancel{¡âV(\max)}}{n} < A\frac{\frac{¡âVdata}{\cancel{GS}}}{0.5n}[Volt]$$

Expression 12

$$\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}[Volt]$$,

wherein ΔVmax denotes a maximum voltage drop, 'n' is a number of pixels those are

electrically connected to the voltage applying line, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 2, ΔVdata denotes a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS denotes a number of gray scale. When Expression 12 is expressed by Expression 8, the correction coefficient A is in a range from about 1 to about 4.

ΔVmax/n is substantially proportional to Lv/P(white). Therefore, a condition of Lv/P(white) is expressed as a following Expression 13.

~~Expression 13~~

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\cancel{(A \text{¡¿} \frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}) - 0.00001}}{2300}$$

Expression 13

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{(A \times \frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}) - 0.00001}{2300}$$

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the organic light-emitting device emitting white light, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and 'n' is a number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line. When Expression 13 is expressed by Expression 10, the correction coefficient A is in a range from about 1 to about 4.--

Please **AMEND** the paragraph running from page 24, line 20 to page 25, line 19 as follows:

In the Claims:

Please **AMEND** claims 1, 8, 15, and 22 as shown below.

The following is a complete list of all claims in this application.

1. (currently amended) A light-emitting panel comprising:

a data line transferring a data signal;

a scan line transferring a scan signal;

a voltage applying line applying potential difference, the voltage applying line having first and second ends, the first end being electrically connected to an external power supply;

a switching device having a first electrode, a second electrode and a third electrode, the first electrode being electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode being electrically connected to the scan line, the third electrode outputting the data signal;

a light-emitting device having a fourth electrode and a fifth electrode, the fourth electrode being electrically connected to a reference voltage, an amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device having a relation to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device; and

a driving device having a sixth electrode, a seventh electrode and a eight electrode, the sixth electrode being electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode being electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode being electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal,

where in the voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{\cancel{\text{¡â}V(\max)}}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{\cancel{GS}}}{n}[Volt]$$

$$\underline{\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]},$$

wherein ΔVmax is a maximum voltage drop, ‘n’ is a number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line, ‘A’ is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS is a number of gray scale.

2. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the data line.

3. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the scan line.

4. (original) The light emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the correction coefficient ‘A’ is in a range from about 1 to about 2.

5. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the voltage applying line comprises a first layer and a second layer, the first layer comprising an aluminum-neodymium (AlNd), a thickness of the first layer being in a range from about 3,000Å to about 6,000Å, the

second layer comprising a molybdenum-tungsten (MoW), a thickness of the second layer is about 500Å.

6. (original) The light -emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the second end of the voltage applying line is also electrically connected to the external power.

7. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 6, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 2 to about 4.

8. (currently amended) A light-emitting panel comprising:

a data line transferring a data signal;

a scan line transferring a scan signal;

a voltage applying line applying potential difference, the voltage applying line having first and second ends, the first end being electrically connected to an external power supply;

a switching device having a first electrode, a second electrode and a third electrode, the first electrode being electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode being electrically connected to the scan line, the third electrode outputting the data signal;

a light-emitting device having a fourth electrode and a fifth electrode, the fourth electrode being electrically connected to a reference voltage, wherein an amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device relates to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device; and

a driving device having a sixth electrode, a seventh electrode and a eight electrode, the sixth electrode being electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode being

electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode being electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal,

wherein the voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\cancel{\left(A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}\right)-0.00001}}{2300}$$

$$\underline{\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\left(A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n}\right)-0.00001}{2300}},$$

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the light -emitting device emitting white light, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and 'n' is a number of pixels that are electrically connected to the voltage applying line.

9. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 8, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the data line.

10. (original) The light emitting panel of claim 8, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the scan line.

11. (original) The light emitting panel of claim 8, wherein the correction coefficient

'A' is in a range from about 1 to about 2.

12. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 8, wherein the voltage applying line comprises a first layer and a second layer, the first layer comprising an aluminum-neodymium (AlNd), a thickness of the first layer being in a range from about 3,000Å to about 6,000Å, the second layer comprising a molybdenum-tungsten (MoW), a thickness of the second layer is about 500Å.

13. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 8, wherein the second end of the voltage applying line is also electrically connected to the external power.

14. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 13, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 2 to about 4.

15. (currently amended) A light-emitting apparatus comprising:

a timing control part receiving an image signal and a control signal of the image signal to produce first and second timing signals and a power control signal;

a column driving part receiving the image signal and the first timing signal to output a data signal;

a row driving part receiving the second timing signal to output a scan signal;

a power supplying part receiving the power control signal to apply a voltage in accordance with the power control signal;

a data line transferring a data signal; and

a light-emitting panel including i) a data line transferring a data signal, ii) a scan line transferring a scan signal, iii) a voltage applying line applying potential difference, the voltage applying line having first and second ends, the first end being electrically connected to an external power supply, iv) a switching device having a first electrode, a second electrode and a third electrode, the first electrode being electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode being electrically connected to the scan line, the third electrode outputting the data signal, v) a light emitting device having a fourth electrode and a fifth electrode, the fourth electrode being electrically connected to a reference voltage, an amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device having a relation to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device, vi) a driving device having a sixth electrode, a seventh electrode and a eight electrode, the sixth electrode being electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode being electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode being electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal,

wherein the voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{\cancel{\text{¡â}V(\max)}}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{\cancel{GS}}}{n}[Volt]$$

$$\underline{\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]},$$

wherein ΔVmax is a maximum voltage drop, ‘n’ is a number of pixels those are electrically connected to the voltage applying line, ‘A’ is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS is a number of gray scale.

16. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 15, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the data line.

17. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 15, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the scan line.

18. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 15, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 1 to about 2.

19. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 15, wherein the voltage applying line comprises a first layer and a second layer, the first layer comprising an aluminum-neodymium (AlNd), a thickness of the first layer being in a range from about 3,000Å to about 6,000Å, the second layer comprising a molybdenum-tungsten (MoW), a thickness of the second layer being about 500Å.

20. (original) The light -emitting panel of claim 15, wherein the second end of the voltage applying line is also electrically connected to the external power.

21. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 20, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 2 to about 4.

22. (currently amended) A light-emitting apparatus comprising:

a timing control part receiving an image signal and a control signal of the image signal to output first and second timing signals and a power control signal;

a column driving part receiving the image signal and the first timing signal to output a data signal;

a row driving part receiving the second timing signal to output a scan signal;

a power supplying part receiving the power control signal to apply a voltage in accordance with the power control signal;

a data line transferring a data signal; and

a light-emitting panel including, i)a data line transferring a data signal, ii) a scan line transferring a scan signal, iii) a voltage applying line applying potential difference, iv) a switching device having a first electrode, a second electrode and a third electrode, the first electrode being electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode being electrically connected to the scan line, the third electrode outputting the data signal, v) a light-emitting device having a fourth electrode and a fifth electrode, the fourth electrode being electrically connected to a reference voltage, an amount of a light generated from the light-emitting device having a relation to an amount of a density of a current applied to the light-emitting device, vi) a driving device having a sixth electrode, a seventh electrode and a eight electrode, the sixth electrode being electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode being electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode being electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal,

wherein the voltage applying line satisfies a following condition

$$\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{\cancel{(A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n})-0.00001}}{2300}$$

$$\underline{\frac{Lv}{P(White)} < \frac{(A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{0.5n})-0.00001}{2300}},$$

wherein Lv is a electrical resistance of the voltage applying line between the pixels, P(White) is a electrical resistance of the light-emitting device emitting white light, 'A' is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 4, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, GS is a number of gray scale, and 'n' is a number of pixels those are electrically connected to the voltage applying line.

23. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 22, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the data line.

24. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 22, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the scan line.

25. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 22, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 1 to about 2.

26. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 22, wherein the voltage applying line comprises a first layer and a second layer, the first layer comprising an aluminum-neodymium (AlNd), a thickness of the first layer being in a range from about 3,000Å to about 6,000Å, the second layer comprising a molybdenum-tungsten (MoW), a thickness of the second layer being about 500Å.

27. (original) The light-emitting panel of claim 22, wherein the second end of the voltage applying line is also electrically connected to the external power.

28. (original) The light-emitting apparatus of claim 27, wherein the correction coefficient 'A' is in a range from about 2 to about 4.

29. (original) An organic light -emitting apparatus comprising:

a timing control part receiving an image signal and a control signal of the image signal to output first and second timing signals and a power control signal;

a column driving part receiving the image signal and the first timing signal to output a data signal;

a row driving part receiving the second timing signal to output a scan signal;

a power supplying part receiving the power control signal to apply a voltage in accordance with the power control signal;

a data line transferring a data signal; and

an organic light-emitting panel including, i)a data line transferring a data signal, ii) a scan line transferring a scan signal, iii) a voltage applying line applying potential difference, the

voltage applying line having first and second ends, the first and second ends being electrically connected to the power supplying part, iv) a switching device having a first electrode, a second electrode and a third electrode, the first electrode being electrically connected to the data line, the second electrode being electrically connected to the scan line, the third electrode outputting the data signal, v) an organic light emitting device having a fourth electrode and a fifth electrode, the fourth electrode being electrically connected to a reference voltage, an amount of a light generated from the organic light-emitting device having a relation to an amount of a density of a current applied to the organic light-emitting device, vi) a driving device having a sixth electrode, a seventh electrode and a eight electrode, the sixth electrode being electrically connected to the fifth electrode, the seventh electrode being electrically connected to the voltage applying line, the eighth electrode being electrically connected to the third line to receive the data signal,

30. (original) The organic light-emitting apparatus of claim 29, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the data line.

31. (original) The organic light-emitting apparatus of claim 29, wherein the voltage applying line is in parallel to the scan line.

32. (original) The organic light-emitting apparatus of claim 29, wherein the voltage applying line comprises a first layer and a second layer, the first layer comprising an aluminum-neodymium (AlNd), a thickness of the first layer being in a range from about 3,000Å to about 6,000Å, the second layer comprising a molybdenum-tungsten (MoW), a thickness of the second layer being about 500Å.

Please **AMEND** the abstract as follows:

--An organic light-emitting panel includes a data line, a scan line, a voltage applying line, a switching device, an organic light emitting device and a driving device. The voltage applying line satisfies a condition expressed as $\cancel{\frac{\text{¡â}V(\max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\text{¡â}Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]}$

$\underline{\frac{\Delta V(max)}{n} < A\frac{\frac{\Delta Vdata}{GS}}{n}[Volt]}$, wherein ΔVmax is a maximum voltage drop, ‘n’ is a number of pixels those are electrically connected to the voltage applying line, ‘A’ is a correction coefficient that is in a range from about 1 to about 2, ΔVdata is a voltage difference between the gray scales, and GS is a number of gray scale. According to the organic light-emitting panel, the voltage drop of the voltage applying line is reduced.--

Conclusion

It is respectfully requested that this amendment be entered prior to the examination of the above-referenced patent application. It is believed that no new matter is added by this amendment. If the Examiner desires any additional information, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' attorney at the telephone number listed below to expedite prosecution.

Prompt and favorable consideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: August 8, 2003

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